THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XIII., No. 640. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862. Price, Taels 15 ₱ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of George Mars *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned.

Persons who can give any information regarding the place of residence of the Parents, or other Relatives, of the deceased will oblige the Undersigned by communicating the same to him with as little delay as possible.

JOHN GIBSON,
Acting Vice-Consul.

H.B.M Vice-Consulate,
Tako, 8th October, 1862. 8no

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. M. S. Culbertson deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the Right Rev. Bishop Boone; and those having claims against the Estate to present them to him without delay.

MARY D. CULBERTSON,
Executrix.
M. S. CULBERTSON,
Deceased.
15no Shanghai, 15th October, 1862.

In the Estate of J. B Major *deceased.*

ON the 10th November will be sold by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of) a desirable plot of ground situated in the Foreign Settlement at Nagasaki and recorded in the Land Books at the British Consulate as Lot No. 24.

The lot measures 110 feet by 203 feet an area of 614 tsuboos the annual rent is $172.

A clean title can be given to the purchaser.

The Auction will take place at Nagasaki at 11 o'clock on the day above named.

EDW. HARRISON,
Administrator to the Estate.
10no Nagasaki, 30th September, 1862.

In the Estate of J. L. Roberts *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those persons having claims against it must present the same for settlement accompanied with the proper vouchers on or before the 30th day of November next.

P. LOUREIRO.
W. H. POWNALL,
Executors.
2no Shanghai, 15th September, 1862

In the matter of the Estate of Charles James Fox, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August,* 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND. S. DIXSON,
Executors.
tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(Coast and River)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited.

CAPITAL £300,000.

First issue, £150,000 *in* 15,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

(5,000 of which Shares will be Reserved for China.)

Deposit 5s. per share on Application, and 15s. per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2,10s. each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

TOWING.

The Powerful Tow-Boat

"MARTIN WHITE,"

is now prepared to tow in the Woosung and Yang-tsze Rivers.

For further information, apply to

WARD & Co.,
or to the CAPTAIN, *on board.*

Orders left at Messrs. Fogg & Co., punctually attended to.

tf Shanghai, 20th June, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Augustus Figge in our Firm ceased on the 1st of August last.

OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. R. Nanjeebhoy *will sign our Firm per procuration from this day.*

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS & Co.
1no Shanghai, 1st October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as *Public Tea Inspector.* Temporary address, Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.

HUGH INNES.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. James H. Wright and Mr. William Strachan McLean are authorized to sign the name of our Firm per procuration from this date.

DOW & Co.
29no Shanghai, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. C. E. Hill is authorized to sign our Firm at this Port from date.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
6de Shanghai, 28th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. John Moore is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
26no Shanghai, 28th August, 1862

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Hongkong Firm at Shanghai, as SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS and AUCTIONEERS, on the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Reimer & Co., Corner of Park Lane and Bund.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Thomas Lancaster Larken and Mr. James Milisch were admitted partners in our firm on the 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
6de Fuchau, 20th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector,* hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. George Stanford, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf Hongkong, July 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. Edward H. Duus

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Charles William Matthew Hudson is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE

MR William Grant Gordon has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MACKELLAR & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of Robert Francis & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this port as *Tea-Inspector and Commission Agent.*

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
16my Kiukiang. 3d March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. H. Noetzli in our Firm ceased on the 30th of June last.

STAMMANN & Co.
1no Tientsin, 1st August, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port.

JAMES HENDERSON.
1no Tientsin, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as General Commission Agent under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze),
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. L. N. Hitchcock in our Firm terminated on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. William Neilson, was admitted a partner on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China, 8th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsability of Mr. Thomas David Neave in our Firm ceased *on the 31st December last.*

Mr. Robert Brand and Mr. Randal Humpston Chambers are admitted Partners in our Firm from *the 1st of January.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf China, 14th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Augustine Heard *in our Firm ceased* on the 31st of May 1862, and Mr. George Farley Heard and Mr. Robert Inglis Fearon are this day admitted Partners therein.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. Theodor Probst has this day been authorized to sign our Firm.

Wm. PUSTAU, & Co.
20ma China, 20th September, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by us at this Port will in future be conducted by Messrs. Glover & Co.

per pro. BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
Edw. Harrison.
17ja Nagasaki, 1st October, 1862.

MR. EDWARD HARRISON is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
17ja Nagasaki, 1st October, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. James L. Glover has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the *Ship Chandlery* business under the name and style of O. H. Baker & Co.

O. H. BAKER,
J. EISLER.
29no Yokohama, Japan, April 1st, 1862

NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a Partnership and established a Firm under the style of Hughes, Willgoss & Co., as *Merchants & Agents.*

JOHN HUGHES.
HENRY WILLGOSS.
2fo Kanagawa, 1st July, 1862.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf E. C.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E C.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE

THE Undersigned are appointed Agents at Hankow for the above Office, and are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms upon Steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 30th September, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies by *first-class vessels* from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
31de Shanghai, 26th August, 1862.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at *Hankow* for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 17th July, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company …………	Assets,	$1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company ……	"	$1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company ……	"	$1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259 760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Assurances on First Class Lives for the term of life or for a *shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.*

Participating Class.—The Whole of the Profits of this Branch are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appoined Agents for the above-named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies upon Marine Risks to an extent of $47,000 upon any one risk, and upon Specie per Steamer to an extent of $90,000.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Singapore, Java, Penang, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle (Australia).

ADRIAN & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 9th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai. 16th January, 1862.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October, 1861

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows —

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum;* ½ *per cent for* 3 *months,* and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow,* and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. Rusden Phipps & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods, stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event *of loss.*

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
F. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such,* and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum,* and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow,* Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Cadiz*, Capt. WILLIAMSON, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Friday, the 7th proximo, at daylight* (or such time of the night *of the 6th and 7th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *via* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,200 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until Noon of *Monday, the 3rd proximo*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Wednesday, the 5th prox.*, and PARCELS at this Office until noon of the same day.

Current forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

E. WARDEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent.*
Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

In the Estate of F. L. MARTIN *deceased.*

ANY parties having claims against the above Estate, or who are indebted thereto, will please communicate at once with the undersigned at the residence of the late Mr. Martin.

H. BRUCKNER,
Administrator.
27de Shanghai, 28th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. H. ANGEL in our Firm has ceased.

WHEELOCK & Co.
tf Shanghai, November 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late CHARLES WILLIAM GRIBBLE in the Firm of GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD ceased on this date.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD.
Shanghai, 31st October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of Messrs. GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD, *Civil Engineers & Architects* will for the present be carried on by the Undersigned.

GEORGE WHITFIELD,
Civil Engineer & Architect.
tf Shanghai, November 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *Ship Brokers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers* under the style of DUUS & Co.

E- 怡 E. H. DUUS,
Le. 利 G. WORDSWORTH.

Office, Foochow Road, next door to the Central Bank.

20no Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

STORAGE.

CAN be had on the Pootung side for Coals, Timbers, &c.

For terms, apply to
DUUS & Co.
29no Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

IN the temporary absence of Mr. V. VULLEY, Mr. GOOLAM HOOSEN VUZIR will sign my name.

REHMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.
,o Shanghai, 27th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, October 30th, 1862.

FOR SALE.

2 four-wheel Carriages, with Silver mounted Harness complete.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, October 30th, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCK.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Sep. 10	Hankow	Oct. 26
Hongkong,	Oct. 25	Nagasaki	„ 22
Tientsin,	Oct. 6	Kanagawa,	„ 8

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong..	July 12	Received *via* Marseilles,
Shanghai ..	„ 31	August 27

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 30th October last, the Wife of J. X. MONTEIRO, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 26th inst., EDMUND CHARLES CROCKER, late of London.

At Shanghai, on the 31st October, at 3 P.M., LOUIS GREENE LAMBERT, M.D., age 64 years.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the
Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

October	*Ending 31st Oct. 1862.*		*Ending 31st Oct. 1861*	
25,—	*Max* 68	*Min.* 59	*Max.* 65	*Min.* 62
26,—	„ 62	„ 50	„ 72	„ 61
27,—	„ 61	„ 50	„ 72	„ 64
28,—	„ 63	„ 56	„ 77	„ 67
29,—	„ 59	„ 54	„ 69	„ 60
30,—	„ 59	„ 50	„ 63	„ 52
31,—	„ 58	„ 53	„ 65	„ 48

OPIUM.

October	*Malwa* New Tls.	*Malwa* Old Tls.	*Patna* New Tls.	*Patna* Old Tls.
25,	595	610	445	a 550
27,	595	a 603	445	a 550
28,	595	a 605	545	
29,	590	a 600	545	
30,	595	a 600	545	
31,	575	a 580	550	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—31, *Jas. Gibson*, (Br. sq.), Constable, from Hakodadi; 31, *Cosmopolite* (Br str), Campbell from Hankow; 31, *Shantung*, (Am str), Armstrong, from Kinkiang, and *Beverly Hill*.

DEPARTED.—October 30, *Ferma*, (Br str), Harris, for Ningpo; 30, *Sir George Grey*, (Ham. str), Muller, for Hongkong and Ports; 31, *Eamont* (Br sch), Crabb, for Yokohama; 31, *Martha & Emily*, (Br bg), Carter, for Amoy; 31, *St Domingo* (Spa bg), Gonito, for Amoy; 31, *Helo*, (Br —), Meyer, for Hankow; 31, *Alexander*, (Am sh), Baxter, for Hongkong; 31, *Jessie Beazley*, (Br. sh), Mills, for Liverpool; 31, *Willamette*, (Chi. str.), Howlet; *Ta-Fang*, (Br str), Smith, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str *Rona*, from Hongkong and Ports. Messrs Foster, Brand, Manning, Lawrence, Klor, Stone, Wilkinson, Francis, Collett, Cochrain, and Schenk. Per str. *Lyeemoon*, from Hongkong Capt. Upton and Woodruff Messrs. McGregor, J. Wheetly, Kennedy, and Carvalho. Per *Cadiz*, from Hongkong, Messrs Angel, Adams, Gelle, Josephs, Keppel, W. Connell, and G Howard.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
HANKOW, *20th October*, 1862

The Undersigned, Her Majesty's Consul, hereby intimates that the ten remaining lots on the British Concession at this Port will be sold at an early date by Public Auction at the British Consulate: Hankow

The lots to be put up at a certain upset price hereafter to be determined, are situated in the extreme rear and at the North end of the Concession, and are each 270 feet long by 125 feet broad, more or less.

Under conditions and agreements reserved and contained in the Lease,—form of which can be seen at the British Consulate office,—none but British subjects can become lessees, nor can the lots be sublet hereafter to any but British subjects, and owners of lots will be required to pay share in the expenses of drainage, making and repairing and lighting of roads, and paving of streets, laying out pleasure grounds, Police establishments and such other charges may be imposed for the benefit of the community.

The Undersigned fears that he will not be enabled to give further notice to the British Public as to precise date of sale, conditions of sale, &c., excepting by local notification to be issued from this Consulate to the British Residents at Hankow, for so soon as the price to be paid for the land, &c., is negociated with the Mandarins, the sale will take place without further delay.

W. RAYMOND GINGELL,
8no *H. B. M. Consul.*

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the mail for Europe will leave on Friday, the 7th instant.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

IT is with unfeigned regret that we find the sanitary condition of the British forces in Shanghai the chief topic of the day. Gladly would we discuss any other subject than this; but, as we promised in our issue a fortnight ago, to supplement the remarks which then appeared on the general question, by advancing their specific application to the troops here, we now venture again upon its consideration.

From what then appeared it will readily be inferred how important a part the causes therein stated, of physical deterioration, must play in conferring a predisposition to disease in the British soldier serving abroad; more especially during an epidemic season in a climate such as this—a trying one at any time to the European constitution. To this fact the heavy mortality amongst our soldiers in the North of China during the past summer bears too conclusive evidence; while in contrast with it the Indian troops (5th Bombay and 22nd Bengal regiments of Native Infantry) have suffered comparatively little, either from disease or mortality. This immunity cannot in any way be attributed to superior advantages of locality or barrack accommodation: on the contrary, these corps being in every respect worse housed than the European troops. The only cause to which common sense would seem to warrant its being referred, is the postulate, that the habits of life and natural constitutions of certain classes of natives of Hindostan, render them better suited than Europeans for service in climates similar to this; and confer greater powers of resistance upon them, when brought under the operation of epidemic influences, than are possessed by the class of Europeans who, as a general rule, constitute the enlisting population, and we might add, from which also in a large proportion of instances our sailors come: climatic and epidemic influences telling equally their deadly tales on them; as the events of the last four months in this harbour have placed on mournful record:—a mortality even more appalling having occurred there, than what it has been our fate to witness on shore.

Shanghai has now been close on twenty years a Foreign Settlement, and never in its history, during the period that has elapsed since, or prior to that, as far as can be traced in the memory of any one among the existing population, has there been a season characterized by an approximation to the same amount of pestilence which has hovered over it the whole summer; and which we would rejoice, could we say that it has now departed. Such, however, is far from being the case, as the records of the past week can show, when cholera—the most certain, and the most mysterious of grim Death's many agents—is here still; as active, and as little sated, as when with unerring aim, five months ago, it commenced to send its deadly shafts into the ranks of the gallant 31st, and other troops, whose homeward-bound course from the Peiho had been diverted to protect the palatial hongs and homesteads of Shanghai. Yes! we repeat, that cholera and choleraic influences are here as active as ever. But nine days have elapsed since H. M. S. *Euryalus*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Kuper, cast anchor off the bund; having on board a crew of between four and five hundred men, fresh from home. Next day a considerable portion of them landed, and formed part of the Naval Brigade, that aided in the recapture of Kahding on the 24th of last month. In health and buoyant spirits, they performed their duty. It was hardly over, when cholera seized them at Kahding, and following them back to Shanghai, has already killed the Captain of Marines, one naval officer and close on twenty men; besides prostrating, of nearly one-third the whole crew.

On learning this distressing account of the sanitary condition of the naval section of the Kahding force, it became an object of much interest to inquire into the degree to which the military portion of the expedition had suffered, by the fatigue, exposure, change of water, diet, and other concomitants of field service, recognized as operating injuriously on the health of armies. While it naturally surprises, it affords us unfeigned satisfaction to state that no sickness of any importance occurred amongst H. M. Troops while they were at Kahding, and none since they returned to Shanghai. On the contrary, the men appear to have been benefitted by the change of air and scene. It is not our intention to attempt to argue that this difference in result, is to be traced to causes that were within the scope of sanitary science to have dealt with. Nor do we entertain the idea that the special duties the sailors had to perform constitute the *fons et origo mali*—a cause, to which, in combination with bad water, we hear some are inclined to attribute it. An analysis of facts, however, fail to support this view, and compel us to search for a cause in circumstances of a less material and tangible nature.

Looking to the question of fatigue; while the sailors went up to Kahding in boats, the troops marched the whole way, exposed to the rays of a powerful sun; many of them drinking freely as they went along, of every species of water they came across, alike from creeks, ditches, and standing pools—as those who accompanied the expedition may have observed. They slept partly on stone floors in dilapidated dwellings at Naziang, and in the suburbs of Kahding; partly on the damp ground in front of the enemy's position, without any apparent injurious effect. Neither can we say that the sailors were exposed to more fatigue, in getting guns in position than the soldiers were; because the Royal Artillery were employed in the same manner as the sailors, during the night, without suffering as they have done. There is but one condition, so far as we can learn, that the sailors have been exposed to which the troops have not, and that is, being detained two days longer out, and employed during the time looking for other rebel posts. To this circumstance many attach importance. In our opinion, we do not think it sufficient to account for the sudden re-appearance of cholera; because the disease has also attacked, and proved fatal to some who were not with the expedition at all. We are the more inclined to this view, from the fact, that it is chiefly to sailors and marines of the *Euryalus*, that the cholera has been confined.

Taking, then, all circumstances into consideration, but one rational solution of the difficulty suggests itself to us, and that is, that either acclimatization has something to do with rendering the system less susceptible of the choleraic influence; or, what is more probable, that certain individuals only, are predisposed by constitution to be injuriously affected by it. Hence that the immunity from choleraic disease, at present enjoyed by the troops, is the result of their having already passed through the ordeal, and lost all those who unfortunately possessed the constitutional tendency referred to. Thus we expect soon to hear that the disappearance of cholera in an epidemic form, on board the *Euryalus* is as sudden as its advent has been fatal and unexpected. In localities such as Shanghai, where cholera would seem for the time to have planted itself as an endemic disease, the occurrence of isolated cases must be expected; inasmuch as a constant succession of strangers are arriving, amongst whom, it is probable, there will be always some predisposed by constitution to contract the disease, and of which we have seen so many sad instances of late—the case of the *Euryalus* presenting the most recent, and perhaps remarkable illustration. We may add, also, that the occurrence of occasional cases of cholera, amongst those even who have been sometime resident in the place, need not cause surprise, seeing that there are reasonable grounds for supposing, that the tendency to be affected by it is not one of a fixed nature; but may exist in the human system at one time, and not at another; showing how important it is, that during trying periods like the present, all causes should be avoided, calculated to impair health.

THE KAHDING EXPEDITION.

Communicated.

THE Mail came in, and in a few hours it was known that instead of allowing Burgevine's men to take Kahding, while our troops remained in support, that the Admiral and General had determined to take it themselves, and repair the damage done by its evacuation. There were not many days for preparation; but energy was at the head, and no time was lost in finding out what was wanted and setting about getting it. The road was known; the coolie corps was ready; and the only real difficulty was the boats—to the procuring of which the Foreign Merchant seemed an insurmountable obstacle. Boats there were in plenty, but the poor Taotai could get none of them; foreigners had given them flags; foreigners protected them from interference; foreigners who urged the seizing of boats, and turning poor wretched Chinese families out of their sole dwelling place, could not see the justice, of boats—in which perhaps they had only an infinitessimal interest, and the seizure of which could at most subject them to a very small pecuniary loss—being taken also. There seemed little prospect of the boats required being got. That they must be had, however, was evident; and the foreigner found that though he could scare away the timid Chinese mandarin, the blue jacket was a more difficult person to deal with, and the boats were obtained.

Innumerable complaints were of course made—little to the credit of the complainants—and next day, at the last moment, the foreign grumbler had another grievance; his coolies, his cook even in some cases, being pressed and sent away: but the expedition started, and, thanks to the untiring energy of the Naval authorities, the boats reached Naziang, as intended, on Wednesday afternoon.

The troops were equally fortunate; the march was wearisome and the sun was somewhat powerful; but the road was tolerably good, and save one or two mounted men who came to grief at the bridges, all went well. British infantry, Chinese artillery, French chasseurs, strings of baggage, mounted officers riding up and down (objurgated of men continually in the way); a moving mass of red, blue, and white, every colour of the rainbow tramped along, and were in their quarters before the sun went down.

Burgevine's and Kingsley's men had moved on some two miles in advance, and at 6 next morning everything was in motion on to Kahding, the Chinese musketeers leading the way. About two hours found the advance guard close to Kahding, and blazing away vaguely with two little howitzers, to let the rebels know that the barbarians were coming, and that it was in orders, that Kahding should fall. Next day blazed away as if shell grew on the bushes, and powdered cotton seed would serve for gunpowder. But their ardour is soon checked, and the work of the staff begins. Already they had suffered, riding on ahead, without waiting for the bridges to be repaired. Every field had its adventure, and every bridge its triumph. Happily one only, a Chinese, was hurt, and the heads started to reconnoitre without delay. It is a question whether we are to have a fight. Flags are seen, but they prove nothing. On goes the General to a post of observation, when a bang and a round shot over his head, settles our misgivings: all doubts are satisfactorily settled, and a smile of grim satisfaction suffuses every face.

No villagers are to be seen, and the country once so smiling is a desert, so all information required must be obtained by ourselves. Having ascertained that the rebels are standing to their guns, and by the practice they are making, may give us some difficulty, the Engineer goes off to see where to place our guns, and pickets and sentries are posted all around. Soon the boats come up, and beer and loafing become, for many, the order of the day; for that night, and the morrow there will be work and *carpe diem* is our motto. First blood has been drawn; a gallant officer having been wounded rushing on gallantly in the breech, forgetful that to-morrow, not to-day, is fixed for the assault, and gingall and rifle balls fall thickly about the front, and so the night draws on.

All night there is excitement—the guns are being got into position, and the Changmaos cannot make out what is going on. Fireball after fireball falls into the ditch, and the working parties, ever and anon must lie close, or finish their work under heavy fire. Now and then there is a rattle of musquetry; curious rebels have stumbled on our pickets, and been sent back, we trust satisfied. A hum rises round, and raw hands, who have no work to do, "moon" round the watchfires, unable to sleep in the excitement of to-morrow. Not so, old campaigners, who know they will have to be up ere day-light, and simply giving orders to be waked in time for a cup of cocoa before they start, sleep more peacefully in their resting places. Beds, alas! but in few cases. All night long, come in reports that such a gun is in position; that the mortars are all right; that such a bridge is ready and finally, ere the first streak of light has tinged the sky, innumerable men are turning out in the cold raw morning. Through the high dank grass a long line of men, all marching in to the positions they are to occupy; careless of the fact that the ground they are traversing is swept by the rebel guns, if they would only fire, and merely anxious for a good place where they can see well, and be among the first at the assault.

It is cold, and marching and countermarching are monotonous. But patience is not tried too long: a streak of day-light appears, followed sharply by a streak of fire—a rocket rises over Kahding and falls like its guardian star, dimmer, dimmer, and is lost. The ball is opened, and little twinkling stars rise in the air, and fall into the devoted city, beautiful to look at, but not so beautiful to touch; for they are shells from our mortars, and the bombardment has commenced in earnest. Two coolies are borne by in doolies—one dead and one severely wounded. A sailor walks up as jauntily as if he were preparing for a dance; his shoulder shattered, he says, by one of Wards men's shells; for every one is blazing away for dear life, and Ward's men are somewhat wild. It is day-light now; and the wall is crumbling. A moorsom knocks half a bastion down; a look out tower is crushed by an 8 inch shell; and Kahding is no longer in a safe state. The fire from the walls is less than we anticipated. An artilleryman is killed; another of Ward's shells bursts among us, and wounds a Frenchman; but we make up our minds that it is to be as at Najao—a heavy fire, when our big guns cease, and not till then. But we shall soon know. Word has come that the assault will commence in a moment, and while we turn our guns to make the left assault secure, the shout on the right tells us the 31st are in and Kahding has been taken, according to the programme.

Vain is the attempt to stop the assault on the left. Till the guns have swept the breach, the Admiral may manage to hold in his marines, eager for the fray, but prompt to obey. The French are off with a whoop, and Ward's men with them. There is a frantic rush across the field, through the stockade, and a Chinaman of the coolie corps has got first in. Unhappy man! for he is immediately shot; mistaken by an impulsive ally for one of the Changmaos. Chinese, French, English, all swarm in, and the butchery and loot commence.

Butchery perhaps unavoidable, but deplorably sad; for it is not our real foes who suffer, but the unhappy victims of their oppressors, and there can be no excuse for shooting an unarmed man, who is not even flying from you, but humbly imploring your protection. It is a stain on these expeditions, that precautions are not taken to restrain the whole force, as they are already done to restrain that portion, the least prone to these atrocities. Sad enough are the effects of the bombardment,—a heap of bodies in this courtyard, all sent to the next world, by an eight inch messenger; a child with its head off lying in the doorway; a strong man hidously crushed by a fallen beam. These sights are pitiable enough; but it is a horrible sight to see a poor miserable greyhaired man, have his brains blown out by a creature, calling itself a soldier and a civilized being; and such sights are seen.

Of loot there is little, the garrison was a fighting one, and the wealth, and the great chief's found on the first visit to Kahding, were no longer there; and though Ward's men and the French, who alone were allowed to loot, were loaded with bundles, these were in the majority of cases, old clothes or cloth only, not as before, sycee and silk.

It did not take long to become satisfied that there was nothing to see: the treasury was empty, the chief's houses so handsomely furnished before, were seedy and disreputable; and the fights for the little loot there was, made the occupation more dangerous than the assault, and soon the town was left to its legitimate possessors, the Chinese—of whom an army had marched up, imperfect to our ideas as far as arms and equipment, but a fine set of men, and in a certain state of order; and it was a cause for congratulation, that we should leave the place in better hands this time, than when we took it before.

That afternoon the army began their homeward march, and the marines, blue jackets, and French alone were left behind; to carry out the Admiral's determination of clearing the country, not taking Kahding alone. Long ere daylight, the force was stirring; preparing for the expedition to a strong stockade situated some two miles along the road, leading from the East gate to Paoshan; and as soon as it was light, off the expedition started.

Outside the East gate, was a large and very strong stockade, mounting four guns, already primed, with stores of ammunition by them, bags of bullets, great lumps of lead, rusty iron balls, bars, and bolts. They had evidently expected the attack there; and, as the ground was impracticable, would doubtless have given the attackers a warm reception. But barbarians are an absurd race, and never do what is expected of them. Passing this, and along the banks of the creek, along a capital road, the expedition soon reached the stockade it had heard of, Tzehsiang Hongmiao, and called for the French to come up. The stockade is tolerably strong, but the rebels had deserted it the day before and a garrulous old lady formed its whole garrison.

While there, the Admiral gave Ward's men a military lesson by drawing them up, and formally starting them to loot it, but, alas, too many looked on it as a practical joke, for there was nothing in it, and in the enjoyment of the conceit, neglected what it was desired to impress on them, the necessity of waiting for orders. Fine irregulars, they had no idea of discipline, and that morning one-half the force had scattered over the country looting or securing their prizes of the day before, by a speedy retreat to Sungkiang and Shanghai.

From Sze-hsiang-kung-miao the expedition proceeded to the ruined town of Lotien, a once flourishing place, but utterly destroyed by the pests of China. Fine houses unroofed, orchards overgrown with weeds; carvings, rockeries, handsome bridges, all testified to its pristine wealth, now represented by some dozen old women crouching in the ruins. The rebels had left this, too, leaving a fine stockade they were building unfinished, and the expedition learnt that they had also deserted Yuehpu, the village between it and Pao-shan.

Turning off therefore now into a more smiling country—for it had been occupied but for a few months, and the crops sown before the advent of the locusts were ready for the reaper—the expedition tramped on to Lukahong, where a rebel outpost had been located for some weeks. This too had been left, and the place was thronged with returning inhabitants, glorious in the defeat of the rebels. The foreigners were the true brothers, they had stepped between them and ruin and they were not ungrateful. At every village the force were greeted with shouts, and every man and boy was busy rushing out with cups of tea to refresh the wearied soldier, while the old ladies kept up a chorus, of "Hao hao" "chin" "chins" and "number one."

From Lukahong the expedition started for Kahding viâ Kuangfu now somewhat wearied, and feeling the ten miles walk a long one; but it was ship versus ship, and no one would give in. The shades of evening drew in rapidly, but Kahding seen in the distance seemed no nearer. The expedition must be in that night; one man has dropped, but is put on a donkey and the march without a halt goes on. The guide begins to be suspected, and bets are freely offered, that Nankin or Soochow will appear in a moment; but the watchfires light up, and it is only two miles more, a weary two miles, but at length accomplished, and the exhausted army fall into the arms of sleep.

The next day is Sunday and save an expedition of 100 of Ward's men to Linho the Yangtsze entrance of the Kahding creek, nothing is done: but the day is cold and chill, and ere breakfast is well over, it is known that a new General is in the field against us, that General Cholera, favorite of King Death has already attacked 17 of our little force; and that new victims may be taken every moment. A hospital is made of the old bakery, fires lighted, hot tea, soup, and brandy and water got ready, nurses told off, and the foe seems at first baffled; but ere night three poor fellows are lying under little mounds by the bank of the river, and it is feared that many more will follow. A gloom has overspread the army, and the lightheartedness of camp life has passed away. But Franklyn is back with the news, that Linho is evacuated by Ward's men, and, thank heaven! to-morrow every one may be back in his hammock in Shanghai.

The sun rises brightly, as the expedition starts for Naziang, and the road there is soon got over. If Wangdu is in Imperialist occupation, every one may go home, and as everyone at Naziang is certain of this, the men are sent on their way, while the Admiral and his staff ride out there to see for themselves. The Commandant at Naziang is positive; but the Admiral will see for himself, and after inspecting the three stockades making by the Imperialists and commending their energy and activity, off His Excellency starts. The people are returning to their homes, and there is little fear that he will stumble on the rebels unawares, but the road is not so clear, and the ride is longer than it might be. At length flags are seen, the ruins of Whangdu are reached and a large Imperialist army is found busily entrenching itself—an army fine and numerous, all tall young men from Hupeh or Hunan, being the Governor's own troops, a portion of Tsêng-kuo-fun's great army, and well commanded by active intelligent youngmen. Every one seems in his place, there is no confusion, but steadily in line with flags held up, they marched and countermarched till the line of the entrenchment is marked out, when the flags are stuck in the ground and every one sets busily to work. A too large proportion are armed with flags, but there is a chosen band of 200 musketeers, each armed with a light double-barrelled gun, kept, wonderful to relate, in tolerable order, who stand guard on the bridge while the works are going on, and a fair number of the force have matchlocks or gingalls.

The Commandant is confident, and the ride back is a pleasant one, for there is reason to believe, that the lives and money spent on the expedition will not have been thrown, away; and that the country will now be safe. The whole expedition is on its way back, save the French—who find themselves at home on the sedgy banks of the creeks.

At Chiwang Miao and Kangchiao there are more Imperialist camps, and shops are opening fast at Chenju. An *indefatigable* coffin-maker, who was back in his shop the next day when Kahding was taken before, has already made 3 coffins, and is hard at work, while chowchow shops are open at every corner. The country once more looks thriving and prosperous, and the villages once more teem with population. Whatever interested men may say about the sin of interfering with the rebels, everyone who rode out on this expedition, must have congratulated him*self* on his way back on having had a share in making so many thousands happy.

The expedition was over, and all that remained was to refresh exhausted nature; wishing the glorious old chief success in the new fields in which England may need him,

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A REMINISCENCE OF CANTON.

June, 1859.

Chapter II.

It would be in vain for me to attempt to record in their order, the many objects which we subsequently visited. I will speak of each therefore as it may occur to me without reference to time or regularity. In the midst of our travels we suddenly came upon a house hung out with banners, and with streamers, and with all sorts of strange devices—each *containing some long history in Chinese* characters. It was the residence of a Chinese physician; and all these banners which we had at first thought indicated some grand marriage or *fête*, were in reality grand testimonials from various patients, whose lives, by his supernatural skill, this great physician had been the happy means of saving. They described him as giving immortality to the body—as being a dispenser of lives as well as of medicines, and many such exaggerated attributes—and they had been conveyed to him in grand processions and amidst the din of barbarous music. We resolved to see so distinguished an individual, and forcing an entrance through the numerous crowd which thronged the doorway we discovered a huge fat creature—the upper portion of his body entirely naked—sitting squatted upon a stool smoking a pipe and apparently wrapt in contemplation upon the fumes which he slowly puffed forth from beneath a thin scraggy moustache. A Chinaman's moustache is a most miserable contrivance. It is a thin layer of hair, which grows out lank, and droops languidly over his mouth; you can see right through it and you would have no difficulty in counting the number of hairs of which it is composed. They do not grow a moustache until they are grandpapas, or at any rate until they have reached the age of forty. A moustache *therefore* is considered to give a man a venerable appearance. As soon as the great Doctor saw us, he sprang from his stool with an alacrity which, in one of his dimensions, was quite astonishing, and quickly slipping into a brown jacket which lay beside him, he welcomed us in the most affable manner, bending his body forward and holding up his hands, as if he were praying, after the usual manner of salutation of the Chinese, We returned his welcome with the sweetest smiles we could *assume, and* extended our hands for a hearty shake; which process however the great doctor did not appear to understand. Tea was immediately sent for, and little cups which held about two thimblesfull were immediately produced. There was no milk or sugar, and the tea was fearfully hot and full of tea leaves, but this was all correct and the more hot it was and the more it burnt our throats, the greater was the compliment paid. We each extended our cups, and the great doctor took a sip and then we finished it. He then extended his, and as soon as my companion and myself had each had our sip, he then swallowed off the rest—this, however disagreeable it might be was a most necessary act of Chinese politeness. After two people had had a sip at one of these cups, it may be imagined there could not have been much left to slake the great doctor's thirst. Having repeated this dose two or three times, we rose and having no time to spare, bade adieu to the great "dispenser of lives;" rather amused with our visit, and he apparently quite charmed at the compliment paid to him by the barbarians. I have since heard, that this Doctor is a very worthy fellow.

Not far from this we came upon one of the most filthy loathsome and heartrending sights, I have ever seen exposed to public view. It was the 'Beggars' Square" a large open space, granted to this miserable tribe, so unfortunately numerous in China. It is impossible to give a description of a Chinese beggar. He is not merely a mass of rags, but he is a mass of filth and loathsome diseases. Poor creature, there is no hospital where he may have his wounds dressed—there is no work-house where he may obtain a bit of bread—no drinking fountains where he may obtain a drink of water—his very food adds to his disease. His head and his *face are* unshaven, and give him a wild and villanous appearance. In China, beggars are almost encouraged. They pursue you in the streets and the laws will not permit you to turn them even from your door: they must be bought away like organ grinders in London of yore. This Beggars' Square is the nightly *rendezvous* of all these miserable wanderers—it is their home—an uncovered open space with a few miserable hovels here and there around it. Here they exist and here they die—unbefriended and uncared for. The ground was strewn with helpless cripples, and with men in the last stages of living decomposition as we passed. They looked up to us, barbarous as they had been taught to believe us, with such looks of agonizing misery, that in our very features they appeared to have discovered the more generous blood which flowed in the veins of an European. Poor creatures, to have relieved one would have been to have relieved all, and their name was Legion. There were wretched creatures who had thrust themselves into some corner to die—they were rolled up in mats, and nothing but a stifled groan told of the life which was not yet extinct. Of those we saw that day, three were dead the following morning. In one corner of this square were two low mat sheds. For a small sum any poor beggar might thrust himself into one of these like a rat into his hole—to die unseen and with a cup of water at his side. They have seldom any occupants, for there are few Chinese beggars who have even that small sum. I never saw the unfeeling nature of the Chinese more strongly depicted than on this occasion. A party of Chinese were actually gambling and joking within a few feet of one of these miserable creatures who was dying from starvation and from disease.

In China all trades have their guilds, there is the guild *of the pawn-brokers*, and the guild of the pork-butchers, just like our old city companies at home. Their object is the protection of the trade: no man is allowed to undersell his neighbour, and any one convicted of this or of dishonest practices, is expelled from his guild, and is henceforth unwormorthy to be trusted. Thus it is that Chinamen are tied down to honesty however deficient they may be in that article by nature. The Tea merchants' guild being that of all the most wealthy men in the South of China, is on a magnificent scale. Their hall is a spacious building, handsomely decorated; where they are in the habit of meeting at stated intervals, to arrange the price of teas, and all matters connected therewith. The Chinese are an eminently religious people, and therefore before they arrange how they shall "squeeze" and cheat the barbarian, they all repair to an inner sanctuary where they fall down before a great idol—an image of Buddha—and pray that he will make them honest as the day is long. In another chamber, is an image of an old Tea merchant who lived many years ago (perhaps thousands, perhaps millions of years ago, so far back does Chinese history date) and who was renowned for the honesty and integrity of his life. Before this image fall down all the Tea merchants, and they knock their heads against the ground in the peculiar way they have, like a Turk at the throne of Mahomet, and they pray to Buddha that they may be as honest as this old man, and then they go out into the great hall and are men of the world again. But we will not accuse them of hypocrisy—this is no peculiarity of the Chinese. In the greatest assembly in the world does not this very same scene take place; not the knocking of heads, but the prayers to Almighty God for honesty and integrity of purpose and in the next moment how many minds are filled with nothing but worldly schemes for the promotion of their own vain and selfish ambition. I say they fall down before Buddha—some of them perhaps are worshippers of Taou, some of Confucius. There are three great religions in China, but the Chinese have an easy way of getting over this difficulty. They are not particular, "Religions are three" say they, so Huc informs us, "but reason is one:" so they fall down before a great lumbering piece of wood. A large number of their brethren may be accommodated in this hall when travelling, and everything I believe is found them gratis. Attached to the hall are gardens and rockeries, and artificial water (as usual full of duck weed), and fountains which had rather a pleasing, picturesque effect; but that which struck me most was that no two windows or doors were alike—some were in form like fans, some like the leaves of trees, some like books. It was very peculiar, but certainly very ugly. A domestic followed us very suspiciously about, and gave very curt answers to our questions, and as we had made a forcible entry, he perhaps had some fair reason to doubt our good intentions.

To describe the immense number of temples we visited would be almost impossible. Like churches at home they all bear a certain resemblance to one another. They are a series of huge colossal figures, regular sphinxes in their way; some with their hands placed placidly upon their knees, some pointing in all sorts of mysterious directions. They have all an Egyptian mummy sort of appearance. There are long streamers suspended from the ceiling; huge scrolls on which are written the wonderful attributes of the deity. Is like the portraits in some newspapers—you must write the name underneath or nobody would know them. These streamers have been presented in grand processions at various times—they have probably been worked by the wives of some rich man, and many of them are beautifully embroidered. They will be handed down to posterity as a record of the virtue of the donor, and he himself has taken good care that the world shall know it. Upon the walls around are written the names of men, who from time immemorial have been distinguished by their various good qualities—there are many thousands of them. One name among that number, would be but as a grain of sand upon the sea shore. It is a fine conception, but after all but poorly carried out. If China were not one great huge falsehood, truly the Chinese would occupy a high position in the world to come. The most conspicuous among these temples is that dedicated to Longevity. This temple occupies an immense area of ground—being in fact, not one temple but a series of temples, with large open yards and passages intervening. Here many hundreds of priests live, and there are their dwelling places and dining halls, and halls of meeting, and there are pleasure grounds and artificial lakes attached to each. The majority of these so-called priests are nothing more than a set of common dirty menials, who in consideration of shaving their heads and putting on a dingy blue gown, are permitted to sweep out and *otherwise cleanse the floors of these holy* sanctuaries. Mendicant priests are very common in China, and every temple is provided with accommodation for a select number for a limited period. This temple of Longevity is the great place of resort upon men's birth-days. In one of the sanctuaries is a colossal figure of Noah—supposed by the Chinese to be the Father of Old Age—(doubtless they are not aware of Methusaleh) and to this sanctuary they all repair and pray that they may arrive at as good an old age as he, and that they may go down to their graves at last in favour both with God and man. If this figure is intended to form a faithful representation of Noah, he must indeed have been a man of enormous proportions. The great Yeh was nothing to it. The very footstep of Noah upon the ark must have been attended with danger the most imminent to that vessel, or if he increased in dimensions as he increased in years one can at once account for the number of years, he must have lived. According to this representation too, he appears to have had a most jovial good humoured expression, which would lead us to suppose that it must have been taken late in life, long after the flood, and after he had planted the vineyard. In another sanctuary are three huge colossal figures representing the Past, the Present, and the Future. They are very much like those two great figures in the Egyptian Department of the Crystal Palace, but are described as being very beautiful, the chief features being that Past is pointing over his shoulder, while Future is pointing forwards, the Present setting all the while, complacently with his hands resting upon his legs and evidently engaged in mute and placid contemplation of a "fair round belly with fat capon lined." There is no expression about these figures, they are a sombre cold mass, devoid of of interest, in beauty they are like the great idol in Robinson Crusoe; in the destruction of which that celebrated man, so distinguished himself. The number of streamers and scrolls about this place is something terrific—the attributes of Noah and of the Past, the Present and the Future appear to be infinite and unfathomable. The temple was being repaired at the expense of Howqua, and his name will probably be chronicled in letters of gold and handed down to posterity as an example to future ages. In course of time he may perhaps be-become a god, and people will fall down before his image and knock their heads against the ground, and pray that they may be as good as he, and perhaps as rich. Suca is the power of wealth. It is the same all over the world. Even we ourselves, do we not fall down and worship riches. There were many sanctuaries in this temple, to describe them all would be superfluous and uninteresting. One contained a beautiful silvery pagoda, another a golden urn, thus all had their objects of interest, and the priests were very ready and obliging in showing everything; doubtless the sight of the barbarian was as interesting to them as all these sight to us, they examined our hats, and our neckties, our hair was a particular object of interest to them, and the parting behind especially—they had always thought that all *foreigners hair was red, and* they appeared quite astonished to find that ours was black. "Red Devils" and "Red haired Barbarians" are the especial terms applied by them to the English. We seated ourselves in a sort of alcove called for our coolies and actually had the audacity to spread out our barbarous meal within the precincts of this sacred edifice. Did not the great Buddha descend from his stately throne to exterminate us. Did not the Present consign us *to the Future*, and make us *only* beings of the Past. Did not the holy priests rise in a body to expel us. No! they gathered round us as though we were wild beasts, and they stood with their mouths wide open deeply interested at the sight. They watched the knives and the forks, and thought of their own chop sticks, and how much more simple they were, and they watched the great huge tumblers we used and thought of their own dear little cups and thimble fulls—altogether no doubt they looked upon us as a set of cannibals, and would hardly have trusted themselves in our presence, had not they felt pretty convinced they were too many for us. At length a superior priest came forward and saluted us—he ordered tea and cunjee water to be brought, and when we offered him wine, he declined it intimating that it was poison—cunjee-water is nothing more than boiled rice and water. We managed to put a little sherry in his cup, and when he drank it off and smacked his lips, his companions laughed immoderately at the joke.

The hall of the 500 Gods or Worthies is a large temple containing 500 inanimate looking figures, all in the same positions and all having the same bloated appearance. Many of them are men whose genius saved the empire in times anterior to the flood, perhaps even to the creation of the world. Among them we may discover natives of India and even of our own western globe, who visited China in times now out of mind, and who struck first astonishment into the minds of the natives of those days that they are actually preserved at this moment as Gods There is a miserable sameness about all these dull looking figures, but to an enquiring mind the traditions attaching to all these men might fill up a strange void in the page of history, and of our communication in by gone ages with the great Celestial Empire. A figure of the Emperor, with long joss sticks (a sort of pastille devoted to religious purposes) burning before it, occupies the chief place in this apartment. He is the chief of all the Gods — the only real religion of the Chinese in the worship of their fathers and their ancestors, and he is the Father of the Empire. Not far from here we came upon a nunnery — a Chinese nun may sound a strange term, but it is *nevertheless a fact that in Canton there* exists an establishment of this nature. Here a large number of young maidens casting aside the pomps and vanities of this world, devote themselves to purity and to religion. We had the audacity to enter, and peeping from behind a huge screen which covered the doorway of a chamber, we discovered a party of these holy sisters engaged in the sacred duty of playing at cards and gambling. In an unlucky moment we were discovered. The confusion was something terrific and we had to beat a hasty retreat, making signs all the way, and declaring as best we could, that it was entirely a mistake. It certainly was a most unseemly intrusion, and the sudden appearance of two foreign barbarians upon such a scene can only be compared to the introduction of a Zulu Caffre or some strange wild beast into the midst of a party of nuns at home.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.

Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*

Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Extract from the *Lancet*, February 4, 1854. and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations."—

"The samples of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell were entirely free from COPPER."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED Oilmen's Stores and Confectionery, may be had of every respectable dealer in India and the Colonies. Purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine articles as inferior preparations are often substituted.

C. & B. invite attention to the following.—

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c. JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystalized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.

PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies. Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces.

POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste, Soyer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages. Yorkshire Game Patés, Yorkshire Pork Patés. Mackarel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickle Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, Herrings a la Sardines, Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, and many other delicacies.

C. & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and for PHILLIPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES.

PURCHASERS DESIROUS of obtaining the genuine Manufactures of C. & B. should buy only from those dealers who may be fully relied upon, as many fraudulent Imitations of their goods are sold. In some instances labels resembling there are made use of, while in others empty jars and bottles bearing their labels are purchased, and filled with abominable mixtures.

It is well for the bottles and jars to be broken when empty, to prevent the latter fraud, but the only safeguard against the former is to be found in the character of the dealer. All articles from the Manufactory have on the Label the Address—

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen.
18no-63 Soho Square, London.

JUST LANDED EX P & O STEAMER
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES

from M. Gans, *Paris.*

For Sale at
Wm. DATO & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1862

JUST RECEIVED *ex* P. & O. STEAMER.

LADIES', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes of French (M. Gans, Paris) and English make.

Gent's fashionable Felt Hats, Silk Scarfs, and Neckties, &c., &c.

A choice selection of Stereoscopic Slides, comprising views of the International Exhibition and the distressed places in Lincolnshire.

For Sale at
Wm. DATO & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th September, 1862.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—By an eminent Engineer.
One Geared Vertical complete.
14 screw Copying Presses at 21 Tls.
1 Lever do. do.

Also to arrive per *Anglo-Saxon.*—A steam Engine complete and 2 screw Presses.

Orders for Machinery of any kind will be received for execution in England by

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

Wm. DATO & Co.,

HAVE JUST LANDED
Ex *OCEAN MAIL* and *OSPRAY*,
A Choice Assortment of—

BRUSSELS' Tapestry and Felt Carpeting with Rugs to match.

Cocoa Matting for passages, Four and Two Burner Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Solar, Moderator and Photogéne Office and Reading Lamps.

Figs.
Raisins.
Almonds.

Also,
A good Assortment of Oilman's stores.
tf Shanghai, August 29th, 1862.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne. Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

HANKOW.

TO be Sold or Let a Desirable Residence possessing large Godown accommodation, situated on the Hankow River, with access of its own to the water. The Premises contain Office, Dining-room, 3 Bed-rooms and Bath-rooms, Tea room, Compradore's, and Servants' Rooms, and Stone Treasury.

Apply to
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th June, 1862.

HOUSES & LAND.

HANKOW.

TO be Sold Two or Three Lots of Land suitable for Building Purposes and Registered in the British Consulate. Apply to

FRANK H. WILSON.
tf Hankow, July 4th, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGREVE WAR ROCKETS AND WARLIKE STORES.

PETER PRITCHARD, (Successor to the late Gen. Sir Wm. Congreve, Bart), manufactures every description of Ammunition.—Musket, Enfield and Pistol Ball cartridges; Portfires, Quill tubes, &c.

Manufacturer to the Honorable East India Company, and principal foreign Governments. Established 1819.

Works—West Ham Abbey, Stratford, Essex, E.
Office—14 London Street, City E.C.
Agent in Shanghai—S. Mossman.
25ap—63

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have the largest sale of any Medicine in the World. The Pills are the finest purifiers and regenerators of the blood ever known. They speedily correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, are invaluable in cases of Dysentery, and, as a general Family Medicine, have no equal.

The Ointment will cure any old wound, sore or ulcer, even if of twenty years' standing, and in all cases of skin diseases, however malignant, such as lepra, scurvy, itch, and all other annoying irritations of the skin it may be relied upon as a perfect cure; indeed for all external complaints it stands unrivalled throughout the World. These famous Remedies can be obtained of all Patent Medicine Vendors in Siam, Peking, Hongkong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole of China, India, and the Islands of the Oriental Archipelago, with copious directions affixed to each pot or box in Chinese (or any other language), and at a very reasonable price.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
Shanghai Medical Hall,
Sole Agents for Shanghai.
September 1st 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Capital £500,000.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Current Deposit Accounts on which no Commission is charged, opened with Firms or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interests.

The Bank draws on:—
London and County Bank, London,
National Bank of Scotland and Branches,
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches,
and on
Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.
tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. BOONE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
JAMES GYE, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to he Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class Family Hotel, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the Old and New Docks give notice—

That the Old or Point Dock is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The New or Lower Dock receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

I HAVE this day established myself as Marine Surveyor at this Port; Orders left at Thos. Hunt & Co., will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. J. LOVETT,
Late Surveyor for "New York and Philadelphia Insurance Offices" at San Francisco.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given that CHARLES J. LOVETT has this day been appointed Marine Surveyor for the United States Consulate Court.

G. F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make Purchases of such useful or ornamental, Birds, Animals, and Fish, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall introduce into the colony the most valuable or interesting Animal, Bird, or Fish, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29fe

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the Local Insurance Offices will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favour and confidence, this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chests, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Sold in Shanghai by
J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
Medical Hall.
6de Shanghai, September 20th, 1862.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble thoseof the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. & P. forged: they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea & Perrins are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

⁂ Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England: Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29mn London 19th October, 1861.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Foochow, and Hankow.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 6 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M; on Saturdays from 10 A.M to 1 P.M, after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Hugh Maclean and Mr. C. W. Halstead have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company, and that Mr. MacQueen, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. Maclean, Halstead, or MacQueen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents, Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

報 新 海 上

THE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST AND ADVERTISER is now issued regularly on *Tuesdays, Thursdays,* and *Saturdays*; and offers a sure means of communication with the Chinese Merchants, who have become so largely interested in the Shipping interest here.

Price of Chinese Newspaper.—$ 4 per annum.

Terms of Advertisements.—2 Tls. Cents per character.

Contracts will be made at low rates for three months and upwards with the Owners of Steamers and others trading to and from this Port—*payable in advance.*

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPOWNERS,

&c., &c.,

J. H. WIGNALL.

HAS taken the premises adjoining the Old Dock for General Engineer's Work, &c., &c., and trusts by a punctual attendance to orders to share their patronage.

16no Shangai, August 11th, 1862.

Wm. DATO & Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'Aguilar Street,
tf HONGKONG.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,

Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.

Office at Messrs. Bradwell Bloor & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.

Office hours from 10 till 4.
tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
The Bund, Hong-que,
SHANGHAI.
my-63 May 10th, 1862.

WRIGHT & CO.,

General Storekeepers, Auctioneers, &c.
NINGPO.
16au—63 August 16th, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

EDWARD BYRNE,

Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE,
Adjoining the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, Druggists, and Auctioneers.
BREAD AND BISCUITS BAKERS,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD,

Civil Engineers & Architects.
YEU-HAN.
tf May 5th, 1862.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct 24	Amazone	Fle. bg	266	Quilfaen	Hongkong	Sept 17	General	Siemssen and Co
.. 24	Marquis of Argyle	B. ship	515	Monro	Sydney	Aug 27	Coals	Knoop and Co
.. 24	Lhr. Pearl	Fre. sh		Colyer	Singapore	Sept 24	General	Chapman, King and Co
.. 24	Golden Gate	A. schr	104	Dollivan	*San Francisco*		Ballast	*H. Fogg and Co.*
.. 24	Persévérant	Fr. brig	221	Doucet	Nagasaki	Oct. 21	General	Vaucher, Frères
.. 24	General Michiles	Du. bk	381	Wilde	do	.. 21	do	T. Kroes and Co
.. 24	Elfin	B. str.	79	Purcell	Hankow	.. 20	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 24	Julia G. Tyler	A. ship	848	Cooper	Nagasaki	.. 11	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 25	Wilhelm Ludewig	Ha. bk	328	Bannaw	Swatow	Sept 24	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 25	Lightning	B. str	316	Taylor	Hongkong			Gibb, Livingston and Co.
.. 25	Waratah	B. str.	256	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 25	Dalhousie [H. M.	str.		Pennelley				
.. 25	Hellespont	A. str	330	Filluel				Howard and Co
.. 25	Washington	A. str.	85	Atwell	do			Augustine Heard and Co
.. 25	Homer	A. bark	420	Rowe	Yokohama	Oct 10	Timber	Frazar and Co
.. 25	Russ. Man-of-war	str.						
.. 25	Corriemulzie	B ship	606	Whyte	Sydney		Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Capreira	B. ship	756	Henderson	Sunderland	May 1	do	Dent and Co
.. 27	Bouncer 95 [H. M.	g-boat		Knivett	W'sung Creek			
.. 27	Templeman	A. bark	344	Leonard	Nagasaki	Oct 22	General	Wetmore, Crider and Co
.. 27	Charlotte	Swe.bk	380	Mellander	Newcastle nsw	Sept 11	Coals	Russell and Co
.. 28	Rona	B str.	784	Hutchinson	*H'kong* & Ports		General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 28	Crystal	A. schr	83	Hicks	Kiukiang		Tea	
.. 28	French Gun-boat				W'sung Creek			
.. 28	A Russian do.							
.. 28	Two Barques							
.. 29	Kevan	B. bark	307	Newton	Hakodadi	Oct 19	General	Dow and Co
.. 29	Rosella	B bark	283	Atkinson	Newchwang	.. 23	Oil, &c.	Harkort and Co
.. 29	Dorothy	B. bark	439	Williams	Bristol	Apr 26	Coals	Harkort and Co
.. 29	Guinea	Ha. sh	300	Bundersen	Amoy	Sept 27	General	Siemssen and Co
.. 29	Lucky Star	A. bark	524	Nelson	San Francisco	.. 7	Lumber	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 29	Wagoola	B. bark	549	Purrett	Newchwang	Oct 24	Peas, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 29	Venezuela							
.. 29	Creole							
.. 29	Waratah	B. str	256	Buckland	Ningpo		Sundries	Moses and Co
.. 29	Pei-ma	B str.	121	Harris	do		Medicine	Moses and Co
.. 29	Ly-ee-moon	B. str	369	Hill	Hongkong	.. 25		Dent and Co
.. 30	Yang-tsze	B. str	700	Hardie	Chinkiang		Tea	Dow and Co
.. 30	Blohn	Da bk	249	Esperian	Hongkong	Oct 2	General	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 30	Brierly Hill	B. ship	527	Crispe	Sydney	Aug 27	Coals	Order
.. 30	Zealander							
.. 30	Cadiz	B. str.	451	Williamson	Hongkong *	Oct 25	Mails, &c	E. Warden, Agt. P &O. Co
.. 30	Fire Cracker	A. str.	1040	Johnson	Hankow			Lindsay and Co

* With Mails

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo	Despatched by
Oct 24	Tycoon	B. bark	275	Hill	Nagasaki	Silk, &c.	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 24	Neuhof	Ha. bk	381	Kross	Newchwang	Op., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 24	Osprey	B. ship	597	Andrews	*London*	Tea, &c.	Gilman and Co
.. 24	Procymatia	B. bark	368	Nael	Sydney	do	Hogg Brothers
.. 24	Columbia	B. str.	777	Shuttleworth	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	David Reid
.. 24	Tsatlee	A. str.	60	Walcott	Hankow	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 24	Ta-Yung	B. str	124	Smith	Ningpo	do	Oppert and Co
.. 24	Timandra	A. brig	173	Turner	Hakodadi	do	Frazar and Co
.. 25	Louis Henry	Bre. sh	700	Tegeler	Batavia	Silk	Siemssen and Co
.. 25	Dwina	Rus.bk	230	Von Rittern	Yokuhama	Re-expts.	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 25	Tory	B. bark	451	Barsoe	Amoy	Sundries	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 25	Ardville	B. brig	429	Williamson	Hongkong	Cotton	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 25	Ammerland	Old. bg	340	Hegemann	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 25	Pekin	B. str.	759	Soames	Hongkong *	Silk, &c	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 25	Pei-ma	B. str	121	Harris	Ningpo	Op., &c.	Moses and Co
.. 27	Argus	B. str.	161	Day	Hankow	Re-expts	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 27	City of Nantes	B. str	204	Bisson	Tientsin	Tea, &c	Dow and Co
.. 27	Annette	B. str.	553	Jones	Hankow	Sun., &c	Hogg Brothers
.. 27	Contest	A. str.	194	Osborne	do	do	Russell and Co
.. 27	Fire Dart	A. str.	678	West	do	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 27	Maria	B. str.	107	Hawes	Ningpo	Ballast	Edward Byrne
.. 27	Shanghai	B. str.	412	Maundrell	Chefoo &T'tsin	Sun., &c	Alfred Wilkinson and Co
.. 27	Swatow	B. str.	145	Laen	do	Op., &c.	E. A. Reynolds
.. 27	Yang-tsze	B. str.	700	Hardie	Kiukiang	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 27	Ann Redden	B. bark	429	Moss	Hongkong	Cotton	Harkort & Co
.. 27	Great Britain	B. bark	450	Banister	Fuchau	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 27	Kitty Simpson	A. bark	600	Mayo	do	Sun., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 27	Imina Brons	Ha. bk	456	Muller	do	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 27	Emperor	B bark	337	Burman	do	do	Wheelock and Co
.. 27	Malta	B. bark	536	Corrigan			
.. 27	Hercules	Da. bg	210	Hansen	Amoy	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 27	Picciola	Ha. bk	300	Pohl	do	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 28	Eleanor	B. bark	275	Deuchars	Swatow	Sun., &c	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 28	Hound	A. ship	713	Nash	Fuchau	Ballast	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 28	John T. Wright	A. str.	369	Bennett	Hankow	Op., &c.	Howard and Co
.. 28	Waratah	B. str.	256	Buckland	Ningpo	do	Moses and Co
.. 29	Shantung	B. bark	311	Webster	Kanagawa	Sun., &c.	G. Kunst
.. 29	Rauma	Nor bg	254	Möled	H'kong& w'poa	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 30	Isles of the South	B. ship	822	Harvey	Hongkong	Sundries	Lindsay and Co
.. 30	Ida	A. schr	289	Smith	Kanagawa	Re-expts	Russell and Co
.. 30	Alicia	B. bark	236	Morse			
.. 30	Zodiac	B. bark	375	Hopkins	London	Tea, &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 31	Chrysels	B. bark	477	Hedley	do	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co

* With Mails

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